THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVELY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH,

Doing Douglas.

From the Tribune. The President complains that the Freedmen's Bureau costs too much money, while we are of opinion that its absence would cost us a great deal more. Those who do not think that the President himself is too expensive an article will find no objection, of course, to the extravagant escort which the President takes with him on his political feneral tour to the tomb of Douglas. The procession, exclusive of a great many supernumeraries who are paid by the

job, is about as follows:-First, The President of the United States, whose salary is \$25,000 a year, and over \$2000 per month, after all expenses are paid by special appropriation of Congress.

cond, General Grant, Admiral Farragut, and General Rawlins, who are paid for rations, horses, servants, etc. etc., in addition to a plump body of salary, all of which they deserve

Third. Secretary Seward and Secretary Welles. who receive join ly about \$16,000 a year, after other expenses are carefully provided for Fourth, General G. A. Custer, Admiral Rad-ord, General McCullum, and a half dozen

brevet brigadiers and colonels, all drawing pay from the Government and touring gratis. items for servants, horses, rations, etc. etc., stretch out like the tails of a Bashaw. Figh. Generals Fullerton and Steedman, compensated royally for their jaunting crusade against the Freedmen's Bureau, and now enter-

amed at the same ngure to look on while Congress is abused. Sixth. Senator Patterson. General Rousseau, Marshal Gooding, Mr. Doolittle, Surgeon-General Barnes (it is impossible to travel without a surgeon, though the exchequer must bleed for it), and a large number of inconspicuous gentle men, including Major Seward, Mr. Spofford, and gentlemen who find their way on the train,

and are "the guests of the nation" by virtue of an expensive hatred of "radicais," We have thus condensed the Presidential muster, which is longer or shorter, according to different stages of the journey Douglas-ward, and we have, no doubt, omitted the names of a number of first-class expensive guests, whose hotel bills are a proverb for height, depth, and breadth. Say that the President's tour, before it is over, will cost the nation a hundred thou-sand more, and it becomes an interesting query who is to pay for it? If the President, as we have beard it rumored, has an idea of returning to Washington by way of the South, we will only have to double the bill. It is too much to be expected that gentlemen who denounce Congress will do it at their own expense. We make only a rough guess of what the travelling libel on the representatives of the people is likely to cost a nation of taxpayers, how much the Pre-sident's disjointed deciamation and the Secretary's tedious jibes will afflict us per word or yard, and what the hotel bills of all these extrapaid conservative gentlemen, who grumble about the Freedmen's Bureau, will come to at a Whatever the amount may be, this poor, abused Congress of ours must foot the bill

Great National Importance of the Presidential Tour-its Extension Southwards.

magnanimously.

From the Herald. However modest may have been the views of President Johnson before setting out on his pious pilgrimage to Chicago, he must have realized ere this, as the people at large have realized, the great significance, in a political, or, rather, national point of view, of the enthusiasm which has attended every mile of his progress. Nothing like it could have been anticipated. All the party prejudices which have been so recklessly cultivated and encouraged for the last eighteen months seem to have melted away before the warmth and geniality and good-natured common sense of the man, as the trosts of an autumn night melt under the influence of a warm sun. Every day of his journey rectiles the evil wrought by weeks of the late radical Congress. As he intimates in one of his speeches, it seems to be his mission to bring balm from Gilead and pour it with all its healing influences on the still open wounds of the country. He well ful-fils the mission of peace on which he has started; and it may, without any irreverence, be said of him that he goes about doing good.

It would be a pity if the influence which be exercises in such a magnetic manner over the people among whom be passes should be con-fined to the towns and cities lying between Washington and Chicago. We should wish to see the same influence exercised in a still wider circle. The States of the Northwest, up to the head of navigation of the Mississippi, would be equalty beneuted and delighted by a visit from President Johnson; and the States of the South-west, from Missouri to Louisiana, would hail his presence as a harbinger of peace and good-will. And why should these communities not be gratified in this manner? Why should they not have an opportunity of evidencing their admiration of the man and their love for the great principle of which he is the impersonation— the complete restoration of the Union, and the renewal of brotherly love among the citizens of all its sections? We earnestly appeal to Mr. Johnson and ask him, for the sake of the country at large, not to weary in the great and good work which he has undertaken, and which is already producing such bappy results. him accept invitations to traverse the States him accept invitations to traverse the States of the Northwest, up to St. Paul, and to descend the great river made free by two of the distinguished men who are his fellow-pil-grims—Grant and Farragut. The people of that region want to see their benefactors, and no such opportunity may ever again present itself. Let the party visit St. Lous, Louisville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Jackson, Natchez, and New Orleans, not forgetting to call at Island No. 10 and Port Hudson, and the other points along that historic river where the two great commanders of the army and of the navy won Coming northward, they have a grand triumphal procession through the States which, once hostile, are now peaceful, loyal, and true to the Union. Visiting Savan-nah, Augusta, Columbia, Caarleston, and Wilmington, their last stopping place on their way to the capital would be Richmond. In this Southern part of the tour the President would be able to undo much of the evil which the present radical Congress has done, and to wipe out the feelings of estrangement and bitterness to which it has given birth. We put it most to which it has given birth. earnestly to Mr. Johnson not to forego this grand opportunity. but to avail himself of it in the interests of the nation; and we run no risk in predicting that, when he gets back to Washington, he will have given the death-blow to the radicalism which has proved so blow to the radicalism which has proved so disastrous to the reunion and prosperity of the

The National Union Policy and the Policy of Congress.

From the Times. The National Union policy has the merit of covering completely the object it is designed to accomplish. The end to be attained being the restoration of the Union according to the Constitution, the plan which is calculated to accomplish that result with the least possible delay is, on its face, the most desirable. And in this regard the policy agreed upon at Philadelphia is simple, logical, and effective. It raises no knotty problem, requires no subtle argument, and leaves no room for future con-

troversy. Accepting the purpose of the war as declared during its progress by Corgress and the Executive, it recognizes the existence of the States with all the rights guaranteed to them States with all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and proposes to cousummate the act of restoration by admitting them to Congress without other conditions than those enacted by existing laws. Thus nothing is assumed which Congress has not already conceded; nothing is proposed which the Constitution and the law as it stands does not sanction; no new issue is presented; no action is required save that which Congress may at once perform without departure from its established routine.

On the other hand, the policy of Congress has neither consistency nor effectiveness to recom-mend it. It talks short of the standard which the Congressional leaders have themselves erected. It virtually admits the right of the South to be represented, yet proposes conditions to which the majority of the Southern States will not submit. It does not meet the demands of the radical faith, while it calls for more than the Constitutional Unionists are prepared to grant. The latter contend for the right to immediate representation, while the radicals preach the doctrine of State destruction with-out acting upon it, and clamor for negro suffrage without venturing to make it a fea-ture of their platform. The policy of Congress, therefore, does not heartily please anybody. The more bitter the opposition to the President, the more vehement are the objections to the plan with which Congress is iden-Mr. Sumner has not concealed his disgust; Mr. Thaddeus Stevens cannot advocate it without self-stultification: Mr. Wendell Phillips berates it as a delusion, and its promoters as hypocrites: Mr. Cerritt Smith maintains that "Congress is a coward," "lacks faith in righteousuess," and has "ombarrassed and demoralized" the Republican party by a plan which substantially acknowledges the principles contended for by the President. Indeed, mutterings are heard which portend a storm among he champions of Congress upon this subject. They find themselves in a fight without heart to go through it on the present conditions. They insist that the plan shall be rendered more radical—that is to say, more certain to mortify and offend the South, and more widely at variance with the views of the National Unionists.

We have, then, to look at a certain fact as well as not remote probabilities. The fact already fixed is, that the Constitutional Amend-ment which the Southern States are asked to ratify as a condition precedent of readmission, will not be ratified. The South will not purchase a constitutional right, to the recognition of which the Federal Government is pledged, by accepting the terms proposed. Hence the Congressional plan of reconstruction, as opposed to the constitutional plan of restoration, is even now a failure. It will not effect the restoration of the Union. It will not extricate the country from its perilous position. It will do nothing

towards producing barmony or perfecting peace. What then? Will the radicals effect the disruption for which the Rebels struggled in vain Will the South continue for an indefinite period out of the Union? Will the radicals abandon their amendment, and admit the South without special conditions? Or will they obey outside agitators, and substitute for the amendment now repudiated by the South another plan, more extreme in its nature, more unjust, and more

hateful to the Southern people : The last of these contingencies we consider the most probable. The radical policy as now proclaimed exhibits indifference to the requirements and restraints of the Constitution, and an arrogant intelerance which opposition serves but to intensity. Besides, afterior purposes have been avowed which it is impossible to misunderstand. General Butler is not alone in the work of threatening. Others as well as he have apprised the South of the horrors which are in store for if if it shall dare to exercise its constitutional right, and repudiate the present plan. The Chicago Tribune has declared that if this plain fail, Congress will be at liberty to overthrow existing State organizations, freat the South as conquered territory, and begin de novo the business of reconstruction according to the most radical ideas. Governor Brownlow gives vent to yet more ruffianly violence. He predicts that the army of invasion which the discreet Butler expects to command will exterminate the Southern population, raze houses and tences to the ground, and "make the entire Southern Confederacy as God found the earth when He commenced the work of creation, 'without form and void.'" Then the lands are to be resurveyed, sold to pay expenses, and settled only by adherents of the radical doc-trine! Of course, these are the ravings of madmen or the suggestions of knaves. are not likely to commend themselves to the minds of any considerable body of the people in the North, or to be submitted to unresist ingly by the people of the South. But though unworthy of notice from a practical point of view, they ought not to be passed unheeded. For they undoubtedly reflect the desires and hepes of those for whom Brownlow and Buller speak, and they point unmistakably to a renewal of civil war, if the radicals are otherwise

unable to give effect to their policy.

These considerations will not be lost sight of by the constituencies whose judgment upon the great issue will soon be pronounced. There are housands to whom a common sense estimate of the situation will be conclusive, altogether saids from those who approve of the National Union plan as a question of principle. It may suit knaves and windbags to threaten confiscation and wholesale hanging, but the great majority of the people will rate them at their proper value, and will prefer practical measures restoring peace and Union. Mr. Stoddart, the writer of a letter, is not alone amongst Republican in his conception of the weakness and tailure of Congress. Individuals of this class may not approve of the President's course in every particular, but they see in his policy is consistency and feasibility of which they dis cover ro trace in the preceedings of radical

legislators. On these grounds the movement for the immediate admission of the South to Congress will acquire strength, wherever the question shall be intelligently discussed. Sooner or later, the Southern States must be readmitted, and there s no wisdom in delaying that which is inevi table. If they would accept the proposed amend-ment, well—their acquiescence would silence complaint from other quarters. But since they will not ratify the amendment, the wisest course will be to allow it to drop, to insist no further upon conditions, and to admit their loyal representatives without waste of time. The Union has nothing to fear from the presence of the South in the Capitol. The only danger is in its prolonged exclusion, with all the chances of mischief which may meanwhile arise.

Henry Ward Beecher and the Cleveland Convention.

From the World. The interesting corresondence between a committee appointed to invite Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to officiate as the chaptain of the great Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, and that gentleman, challenges universal attention. Mr. Beecher does better than accept the invitation ; he uses the occasion to make the clearest, the most condensed, powerful, and convincing argument in support of the objects for which the Convention has been called, that has yet appeared. Had Mr. Beecher consented to go to Cleveland as chaplain, he would have indorsed the policy of the President only by the just weight of his character and his eminent standing in the Republican party. A solemn prayer to Almighty God would be an unfit vehicle for a political argument; and an argument of such torce and cogency as Mr. Beecher has written, is altogether better for the cause than would have been his consent to conduct a devotional exercise for which any other clergyman of fer-

vent piety is just as competent.

Considered simply as an intellectual production, this luminous letter is superior to anything of Mr. Beecher's which we recollect to have seen or have listened to. He has doubtless done things which would be deemed more brilliant; for among the talents with which nature has prodigally endowed him, he has an active fancy and great force of caustic humor; but these taking faculties have been restrained in this

letter, and made to give way to a chastened wisdom and carnest sobriety of thought. It contains not a word which can wound the sensibilities of any political partisan; it is an appeal addressed to the moral nature, the sound judgment, the patriotic instructs of the American people, the masterly conciseness of its diction, the calmness and elevation of its tones, the breadth of its social phile sophy, its statesmanlike forecast and sagacity ite grave eloquence, fit it, beyond anything that has yet been written on the politics of this con iuncture, to produce conviction on candid minds. such an argument would have great value coming from anybody; but from Mr. Beecher it is mestimable, because his eminent position commands for everything he may say on topics so interesting the attention of the whole country, and especially the respectful attention of the

Republican party. It is the too common practice of heated politicians to souse men who differ from them, and to not as if impugning their motives was a suffident reply to their arguments. The impossibility of resorting to such weapons against Mr. Beecher is another reason why this statement of his views will be more effective for good than if it had proceeded from any other man in the United States, Mr. Beecher doubtless has his ignits; but detraction itself would never think of saying that time serving is one of them. There is perhaps no man in the coun-try whose moral intrepidity is less open to A bold independence of spirit born in him; it comes of the Beecher blood. Nobody will think of aspersing him as cringing to the President for office; his great talents have made him as independent by position as he is by nature. Nor will anybody accuse him of wanting humanity for the freed-men, of lunking disloyally to the Government, of pro-Rebel sympathies during the war, or o the compromising tameness of character which would surrender a principle for the sake o peace. He, therefore, if anybody, should be listened to with candor. And we cannot hesitate to think that every Republican who reads Mr. Beecher's letter with candor, will acknow ledge the soundness of his views and the force of his reasoning.

Many of Mr. Beecher's statements have all the effects of argument; as, for example, when he says:-"Our theory of government has no place for a State except in the Union. again:- "Our Government, wisely adapted to those habits and unequipped with those instru ments which fit a centralized Government to exercise authority in remote States over local alians. Every attempt to perform such duties has resulted in mistakes which have excited the nation." And this admirable passage:—"To keep half a score of States under Federal authority, but without national ties and responsibilities; to oblige the central authority to govern half the territory of the Union by Federal civil officers and by the army, is not only a policy uncongenial to our ideas and principles, but pre-eminently dangerous to the spirit of the Government. However humane the ends sought and the motives, it is, in fact. a course of instruction preparing our Government to be despote, and familiarizing our people to a stretch of authority which can never

people to a siretch of authority which can never be other than dangerous to liberty." We have taken these passages almost at ranthere is hardly a line in the letter which is not equal, y luminous and persuasive. We call particular attention to the victorious but somewhat trenchant logic with which he ex plodes the argument founded on the dangers of admitting the Southern members into Congress. It is too long for insertion here, and as it could be expressed in fewer words than Mr. Beecher has used, we should only impair has force by any attempt at aoridgment. Mr. Beecher's honest scorn of the pusillanimity which tears that the weakened South, with it few representatives, will get the upper hand our polities, is so well support solid and masculine reasoning, the compels the reader's concurrence supported his conclusion, that if the North, with its mighty preponderance, is so demoralized by the war and so besotted by groveling interests as to allow this to take piace, the South is the nobler and manlier section, and deserves to rule, on the principle that the too's belong to him that can Landle them. "In such a case," he says. "the South will not only control the Govern-ment, but it ought to do it!" The soldiers and sailors, who are the mannest and most selfreliant part of our population, will fully sympathe South, tew as it is in numbers and weak as it is in resources, has such superior vigor of character as to surmount its disadvantages and bestride the country like a Colossus,

"And we petty men Walk about under its huge legs To find ourselves dishonorable graves,"

then it is time we had a master to govern us Shame on such abdication of manhood! and thanks to Mr. Beecher for his scornful and

The part of the letter in which Mr. Beecher discusses the prospects of the freedmen is perhaps the best thing in it. His views are so im bued with a courageous social philosophy; they evince so much enlightened reflection on the nature of civilization and the laws of progress; they are so tempered by a wise humanity, that they do equal credit to his understanding and his moral nature. The keenness and impe-tuosity of Mr. Beccher's earlier years have ripened into a full maturity of sober strength which makes his productions as wise as they were always eloquent and effective.

Great thanks are due to the committee for giving Mr. Beecher the opportunity for this seasonable expression of his well-weighed views, which bear the marks of having been tormed with great care and deliberation.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of Rev DANIEL ShiERIDAN, deceased. Finate of Rev DANIEL ShiERIDAN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjustithe account of MiCHAEL F KEENAN, Administrator d. b. n. of Estate of Rev. JANIEL SHER DAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, Spitember 10, 1886, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 3, WETHERILL HOUSE, in the city of Philadelphia
8 24 inwest C. P. CLARKE, Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. — PERSONS INdebted to the Estate of the late CHARLES S.
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WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENE-WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866
An Army Medical Board, to consist or Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of Sep ember, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army. Army.
Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to avpear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be turnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, add testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination—'S it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866

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In compliance with instructions from H. A. Risley, E.q., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'cook in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at WINSTON'S BUILD-ING, corner of FOURTEENTH and CARY Streets, in the city of RICHMOND, Virginia, the following described.

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